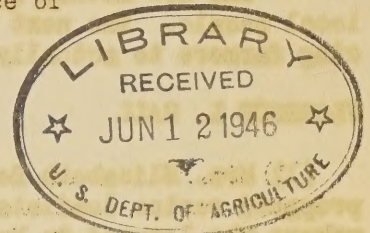


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CURRENT EXTENSION INFORMATION

Reported by Members of the Staff of the Office of
Cooperative Extension Work during
August, 1932.

ADMINISTRATION



C. B. SMITH.

(1) Among the strongest supporters of extension work in Colorado in this time of depression are the Federated Home Makers' Clubs of the State. There are about 8,000 rural women in the Federation.

(2) Cooperative extension funds for work in 1932-33 total \$23,405,011, of which amount \$9,652,180 comes from Federal funds, \$6,390,370 from State and college sources, \$6,394,099 from county sources, and \$967,380 from farmers' organizations. In 1931-32 total extension funds amounted to \$25,398,876.

EASTERN STATES

H. W. HOCHBAUM.

(1) A State-wide effort in New York to teach county agents and committeemen how to develop extension programs based on fundamental farm problems rather than by offering a grand miscellany of services and projects.

(2) The further development of long-time adjustment programs by county conference committees in New York. Chautauqua County has just published its report on situations and the program suggested.

(3) A clarification of extension aims by graduate students in extension work.

(4) Nevzat Djemal Bey, a native of Turkey, trained in American colleges abroad and at Cornell University, will do agricultural extension work in Turkey. C. B. Whipple, an American, graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture, is supervising the agricultural teaching and extension work in Albania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. He will use approaches and methods similar to those used here.

(5) By district conferences and individual help from supervisors, New York county agents are focusing local attention on fundamental problems. They hope not only to come nearer the real needs of the people but also to influence the latter to see the significance of continued help from county agents in meeting problems.

Committeemen are given facts on local situations and taught to analyze them and draw up recommendations which they stand back of. This method is quite

different from that of selecting projects and goals perfunctorily. They search for problems and answers. Fruit program, Albany County, for 1931 and Fruit program, Albany County, for 1932, illustrate the difference in product obtained by the two methods.

The new method in New York is already obtaining greater response from the local people. The next step is to get still nearer local situations by influencing farmers to actually survey, study, and analyze these situations.

FLORENCE L. HALL

(1) Mrs. Elizabeth Berdan, home demonstration agent in Bergen County, N. J., prepared recipe leaflets on cereals, cabbage, beans, and carrots to assist home makers who learned to buy low-cost foods but knew little about cooking them. She used this material with the folder "Minimum Adequate Food Suggestions." The County Board of Freeholders had 17,000 copies printed from their own budget for use in schools, by relief agencies and in out-patient departments of hospitals. Exhibits based on this material, held in 5 communities, were attended by 3,500 people. The Federated Women's Clubs of New Jersey used a replica at their State meeting.

(2) Daisy Deane Williamson, State home demonstration leader in New Hampshire, has worked for several years toward improving fair exhibits of women's work. She has written a bulletin on "Improving Women's Exhibits at Fairs" and has worked with the State Grange Committee on suggested premium lists for grange fairs. Now all of the larger fairs use the suggested premium lists. One of the largest fairs doubled the premiums in the canned goods department and gave \$125 for a community extension exhibit.

CENTRAL STATES

GRACE E. FRYSDINGER

Mary A. Dolve and Suzan Z. Wilder, nutritionists and supervisors of home demonstration work in South Dakota, have distributed a series of up-to-date leaflets of one to four pages which contain recipes or other needed practical data that have been of great help to rural home makers. Some of the leaflets are: Dried sweet corn; Serve wheat to your family; Food buying economies; Fruits and vegetables; Low-cost foods; Low-cost weekly food budget; Balance the family meals by canning; Home storage of vegetables; Kinds and varieties of vegetables; Amounts and cost of seed; Time of planting; Foot-of-row garden for a family of five; Temporary hotbed construction and management; Garden soils, their preparation and fertility; Garden seedage; Garden cultivation; Transplanting to garden; Pest control; Hot school lunch as a means to keep children adequately fed; The family food guide; Milk is the best food to use; A basis of a low-cost diet; Chicken and other meat canning; Sauerkraut; Homemade hominy; Fish, an economical food; Canning beef; Dried fruits; Some wild plants make excellent greens; New ways of using rhubarb; Serve tomatoes often in an economical diet; Jelly making; Pickling.

One phase of the South Dakota home management project is called "Reducing the Cost of Keeping Clean." This project includes instruction in softening hard water, storage and care of rain water, soap making, and the economical purchasing and use of soap.

The subjects were presented in Brule County as were meat canning and curing. Jennie Grant, the home demonstration agent, reports that 1,197 quarts of meat were canned, 2,025 pounds of meat were cured, and 1,996 pounds of homemade soap were made by a comparatively few women whose reports were received. Nearly one ton of soap was reported made by these few women but Miss Grant believes that many times that amount was made in her county.

R. A. TURNER

(1) Iowa reports that during the recent State 4-H Girls Club Short Course nearly 350 girls from 78 counties participated in the annual music appreciation contest. A chorus of 175 girls representing 65 counties presented a concert as did also the State 4-H club girls' orchestra. There are now 54 girls' club orchestras in Iowa.

(2) For the fourth consecutive year the members of State 4-H club staffs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio held their week-end conference at Pokagon State Park in Indiana. Dr. W. W. Charters of Ohio State University led the discussion groups.

SOUTHERN STATES

OLA POWELL MALCOLM

Willie L. Terrell, home demonstration agent of Cass County, Tex., reports that 330 girls planted year-round gardens, having an average of eight different varieties of vegetables. The 2,514 berry plants growing in these gardens will be in production next year. In addition to the vegetables and berry plants, 856 fruit trees are growing. The total value of the garden work, not estimating the food preservation program, is \$7,063.

These 330 girls reported the following improvements made in their yards; 146 yard plans made, 246 shade trees living, 140 cutting beds containing 1,865 rooted shrubs, 611 native shrubs living, 2,026 other shrubs, 76 walks, and 31 lawns leveled. The total value of these improvements was estimated at \$2,128.75.

In the room-improvement work the 330 club girls made the following improvements; 18 walls papered and 30 walls refinished, 89 pieces of furniture added, 127 added curtains, 187 pieces of furniture refinished, 96 mats, 86 rugs, 290 sheets, 256 pillow cases, 131 quilts. The estimated value of these improvements was \$3,046.

WESTERN STATES

MADGE J. REESE

Home demonstration workers are meeting quickly and effectively the test of emergency by adjusting their programs to take care of urgent needs. Emphasis is being given to extending information in budgeting funds, in keeping household accounts, in making the food dollar and the clothing dollar go farthest through wise "buymanship" and in encouraging a live-at-home program on the farms. A few specific examples from California, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, are given.

In California, home demonstration agents are emphasizing these 5 phases of food economy: (1) Utilization of home products, (2) the use of inexpensive cuts of meats and meat substitutes, (3) vegetable gardens, (4) better buying of foods, and (5) low-cost meals.

Several counties have carried on work in food buying. Not only have the women become money-conscious but also quality-conscious, reports Butte County. During the month 14 groups in Merced County discussed the subject of investing the food dollar. In all these meetings the chart on agricultural conditions 1930-1932, used at farm center meetings, was reviewed briefly. The women suggested three ways the home maker can do her part, (1) By readjusting standards of living within the home, keeping activities that are essential, (2) by producing at home much of the food supply necessary for adequate nutrition, (3) by purchasing wisely the foods to be bought. The community's part was summed up to be: The encouragement of the use at community gatherings of food produced locally; and the encouragement of better legislation regarding canned goods so that the date of pack and quality of material will be stated on the cans.

Canned peas were studied at a Tehama County project leader training meeting. The 26 project leaders, divided into groups, visited all local stores, bringing back to the meeting cans of peas of every brand found, a total of 32 brands. The project leaders have been responsible for obtaining cans of fish, corn, peaches, peas, and string beans and have assisted in a study of them. Tulare County has just finished a round of meetings on the subject of better buying of foods. A talk on how to read the label was given at a farm center meeting in Madera County and canned goods, cocoa, chocolate, flavoring extracts, and baking powders were used as exhibit material.

In Colorado an extension project known as subsistence gardens is being emphasized. The cooperating forces involved are the State horticultural specialist, the county extension agents, welfare organizations, and boards of county commissioners. Goals are: To supplement the family income by providing a supply of home-grown vegetables for immediate use and for winter storage, to encourage thrift, and to help maintain the morale of families suffering from unemployment. The welfare organizations will arrange for the financing, provide suitable supervision, obtain land when necessary, obtain seed and distribute it, arrange for instructional meetings and distribute the literature. The extension service will supply information through bulletins and other printed matter and furnish instructions for the educational meetings and information on suitable varieties, cultural methods, proper planning, and conduct the canning demonstrations. The extension service has worked out a diagram and specifications for a standard

garden with a selection of proper vegetables to insure an adequate supply for winter use. The grower signs a pledge agreeing to plant a garden according to the diagram and specifications, not to offer for sale on the general market the products from the garden, to keep it free from weeds and cultivate once a week, to attend all meetings and demonstrations as requested by the welfare organizations, and to store, can and dry as much of the garden produce as possible.

The 4-H beef club requirements in Dawson County, Mont., show businesslike planning and the correlation of livestock and feed-production enterprises. Before a boy joins, he is asked to think about the feed for his livestock and whether he will be able to grow or obtain the proper kind and amount.

The object of the work is to fatten Montana calves with Montana feeds in a practical way. With this in mind it is strongly recommended that members feed good quality beef type grade calves rather than purebred or registered animals. Members are urged to increase the scope of their work as they advance toward a larger number of good grade stock rather than toward high-priced registered calves.

In no instance will members be recognized who use methods of feeding that would not be practical if a carlot or more were being finished for the open market.

Following a summer of extreme drought, a long severe winter in most of Montana, and a series of three successively dry years in some sections, with very low prices for farm produce, it is not difficult to realize that reserves of food, clothing, and house furnishings are much depleted in many Montana homes. Hence the problem in home demonstration work is not only to determine the wisest use of materials and meager cash still available but also to find means of adding to the farm home income. The following plan of work for the foods and nutrition project indicates phases designed to meet and help overcome the present situation:

The "Grow-your-living-at-home" project, a series of 7 meetings on home gardening.

The keeping of 2 milk cows, one to freshen in the spring and the other in the fall, calves to furnish some of the meat supply.

A flock of 50 chickens for home meat and egg supply, or, where egg marketing can be done twice per week, a flock of 100 chickens may be depended upon for a little ready cash.

One brood sow; and where sheep are kept, the use of some lambs for meat.

The food preservation program includes: Canning of non-acid vegetables and meats, drying some vegetables, curing meats, making cheese, jelly making.

Farm home markets are meeting with favor. The specialist in cooperative marketing is advising on marketing principles; the State home demonstration leader on organization and operation of markets; and the foods and nutrition and poultry specialists give demonstrations on standardization of products. The opening of new markets is being approached with caution, however, until good products and cash for buying are reasonably assured.

Counties where farm markets are operating successfully are: Dawson, Rosebud, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead. Counties where interest has been evidenced recently are: Sweet Grass, Fergus, Cascade, and Roosevelt.

In several counties in Oregon, agents have cooperated with their county courts in assisting unemployed persons in planning, arranging and growing gardens and in canning and storing the products from them. This activity may effect a substantial saving to taxpayers since in many counties as much as 10 per cent or more of the general county budget was appropriated for care of the poor. In Clackamas County the cooperative plan between the county court and extension workers provides that unemployed persons may make application for garden seed.

One of the busiest projects in Columbia County is the emergency garden project where 200 applications for aid were received in one month's time by the extension agents.

The following recommendations were made by the extension service of the State of Washington: Build the meal around milk including skimmed milk, evaporated milk, milk powders, cottage cheese, cooked cereals rather than ready prepared, whole wheat, home bread baking, day-old bread if purchased, preservation of vegetables, fruits, meat, fish and poultry, dried foods in place of canned goods when purchased, cod liver oil as safeguard when fruits and vegetables are low, make own mayonnaise, molasses a good sugar and adds iron, less expensive cuts of meats, one-dish meals, home gardens, raise chickens, cows for milk, raise own meat.

SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS

C. P. CLOSE

There were 491 men enrolled in the canning-tomato improvement work in Ohio in 1931. Thirty-one men produced more than 10 tons per acre. One man obtained an average yield of over 15 tons per acre. Each grower's field was 2 or more acres.

There were 20 men enrolled in the sweet corn improvement work in 1931. Two of them produced more than 5 tons per acre. The highest yield produced was 5.91 tons per acre on an 8.15 acre field.

M. P. JONES

During the State Club Camp at Amherst, Mass., which was attended by about 100 members, I conducted the study in entomology included in the nature study project. The project was based on a study of economic insects rather than on a mere program of collection of showy species. Some very good collections were made and all were taken home by the club members.

H. L. SHRADER

I attended meetings of the International Baby Chick Association in which the extension service and poultry departments of colleges of agriculture have been very important factors because of the concerted effort for improvement in quality. The association stresses quality and the college poultrymen heartily indorse this movement. The hatchery industry is comparatively new and many operators are not experienced poultrymen. Commercial hatcheries have suddenly grown into a big business and there has been a struggle between efficient business organization and good poultry management. Improvement in quality is very definite. This is important because of the influence the hatcheries play on the whole poultry industry. Missouri poultry extension workers are centering their attention on the production of quality eggs and deal with both producer and the handler of eggs. Instructions on producing quality eggs are given the farmer and the dealers are encouraged to purchase eggs on the grade. The farmer is stimulated to improve his quality to get the few extra cents. Eggs in southwestern Missouri the last week in July were selling at 9 cents per dozen, straight run. One point purchasing on grade paid 13 cents for hennerly eggs, 10 cents for No. 1 and 7 cents for No. 2. The farmer by proper feeding and flock management might decrease his cost of production one or two cents but he can improve his total income a much larger percentage by proper care and handling of the eggs and sale through a quality market. County-wide conferences in six different counties were held during one week. Samples of the specially prepared publicity material were supplied dealers to show them that the extension service was willing to cooperate with them provided the farmers were supplied a quality outlet.

W. K. WILLIAMS

(1) Cross-cut saw filing demonstrations are being used by the extension forester in Pennsylvania to increase the attendance at planting and woodland improvement demonstrations. Saw filing is much like a "special" in a department store. It brings out buyers and business.

(2) Ira Shirk, a fruit grower and general farmer of Juanita County, Pa., planted 2 acres in 1921 to forest trees for the production of saw logs. During the fall he decided to thin out some of the Scotch pine and sold 200 for Christmas trees at 50 cents each. He can continue to cut a few trees each year, making an annual income from that source. This partially answers the question that one farmer asked "When is pay day in growing a crop of trees?"

EXTENSION STUDIES AND TEACHING

M. C. WILSON

The Mississippi Extension Service fared well from the last State legislature. Neither body made any cut in the appropriations for State work although the appropriations for most other State activities were severely cut. For example, the State Experiment Station appropriation was reduced from \$250,000 to \$30,000. While neither body of the legislature made any reduction in extension appropriations it seemed desirable to legislative leaders that the extension

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appropriation be reduced somewhat in order to avoid too much antagonism on the part of other State bodies. Under the circumstances Director Olson agreed to a relatively small reduction in the extension appropriation.

OFFICE OF MOTION PICTURES

H. B. MCCLURE

The Office of Motion Pictures had the helpful cooperation of the following institutions and individuals in producing new pictures during July:

H. H. Stage and C. M. Gjullin, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture located at the Portland, Oreg., field station, and the field crew assisted in connection with mosquito scenes;

Members of the faculty of the North Dakota Agricultural College, W. G. Bruce of the Bureau of Entomology, and F. D. Butcher of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, assisted with the horse and bots picture;

Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts faculty members cooperated in work with the haymaking picture;

W. C. Stockwell, G. K. Handle and several field employees engaged in Japanese beetle control work in Plant Quarantine and Control Administration helped in connection with the Japanese beetle picture.

M. A. BROWN

J. P. Andrews, assistant forester, Richmond, Va., advised that after showing a number of Department films to an audience of 300 negroes at the Virginia Randolph Colored Training School, several of the leaders expressed the opinion that the pictures would do their people more good than volumes of literature.

We have been receiving favorable comments from the users of the film "The Realm of the Honeybee." The first copy of this film was released last May and 4 additional prints were placed in circulation during the latter part of June. The 5 copies have been borrowed for exhibition 25 times since release. Most of the borrowers are county agents school teachers and bee-keepers.